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World Summaries

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

DECEMBER 29, 1960

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS SETS NEW RECORD

World aggregate production of major crops set a new record in 1960-61, exceeding 1959-60 production by about 3 percent and the previous record of 1958-59 by 1 percent.

Total production of major crops, when valued at average 1952-54 world prices, was 23 percent above the 1952-54 average; world population rose slightly more than 15 percent in the same period.

Highlighting the record output in 1960-61 were the continued marked increases in production of corn, barley, sugar, tobacco, castor beans, and tea. All these rose substantially above previous records. Rice, cotton and cottonseed, rapeseed, sisal, and henequen were also slightly above previous records. Wheat, potatoes, flaxseed, soybeans, and most fruits were somewhat above 1959-60 levels but below previous records. Coffee was the only major crop with a sharp production decline from 1959, but even then the 1960-61 crop was the second largest on record.

Total world output of vegetable oils and oilseeds again set a record in 1960 with new highs in cottonseed, rapeseed, and castor bean production, sharp recovery in sunflowerseed, flaxseed, and peanut crops, and moderate increases in soybeans. Coconut oil output increased about 5 percent from the low 1959 level, but other palm oils and olive oil declined somewhat from the relatively high 1959 levels.

Greatest increases in production were in North America, where crop conditions were generally favorable in most areas.

In Western Europe, production was significantly above the level of 1959-60 when drought cut output in most of northern Europe. In Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union, 1960-61 production was below last year's; late-season damage to Russian crops reduced yields.

Adverse weather also retarded Mainland China's crops, and production is believed to have been below the 1959-60 level. Other areas of Asia, particularly Japan, the Philippines, and Turkey, had marked increases in output, but in several countries of Southwest Asia, production was reduced by drought for the third successive year.

Latin American production in 1960-61 was about the same as last year's, with increases in Uruguay and most of the northern countries of South America offsetting declines in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico.

Oceania's production was increased to high levels in 1960 by the record Australian wheat crop.

World production of selected crops, average 1950-54, annual 1958-59 and 1959-60

Crop	Unit	Average 1950-54	1958-59	1959-60 1/	Forecast 1960-61
Wheat.....	:Mil. bushel..	: 6,975	: 8,700	: 8,150	: 8,300
Rye.....	:.....do.....	: 1,455	: 1,465	: 1,435	: 1,270
Rice, rough.....	:Mil. cwt.....	: 3,950	: 4,868	: 4,806	: 4,876
Sugar, centrifugal.....	:Mil. s.t.....	: 39.1	: 54.4	: 53.5	: 57.7
Sugar, noncentrifugal....	:.....do.....	: 6.0	: 7.7	: 7.1	: 7.4
Corn.....	:Mil. bushel..	: 5,655	: 7,395	: 7,955	: 8,170
Oats.....	:.....do.....	: 4,160	: 4,260	: 3,725	: 3,970
Barley.....	:.....do.....	: 2,700	: 3,305	: 3,270	: 3,380
Dry beans 2/.....	:Mil. cwt.....	: 73.5	: 88.9	: 95.1	: 91.0
Dry peas 3/.....	:.....do.....	: 12.6	: 11.0	: 13.3	: 11.3
Potatoes 4/.....	:.....do.....	: 3,295	: 3,374	: 3,247	: 3,542
Flaxseed.....	:Mil. bushel..	: 110	: 131	: 123	: 135
Soybeans.....	:.....do.....	: 681	: 1,005	: 957	: 983
Peanuts.....	:Mil. s.t.....	: 11.6	: 15.3	: 14.3	: 15.2
Cottonseed.....	:.....do.....	: 18.6	: 22.0	: 22.6	: 23.0
Olive oil.....	:Thous. s.t...	: 1,080	: 1,171	: 1,296	: 1,150
Apples and pears 5/.....	:Mil. bushel..	: 554	: 776	: 630	: 729
Fruits, citrus 6/.....	:Mil. s.t.....	: 7/ 14.2	: 17.0	: 17.4	: 17.5
Cotton.....	:Mil. bales...	: 38.8	: 44.2	: 46.4	: 46.9
Tobacco.....	:Mil. pounds..	: 7,811	: 8,262	: 8,499	: 8,823
Palm oil.....	:Thous. s.t...	: 1,285	: 1,385	: 1,405	: 1,340
Palm kernel oil.....	:.....do.....	: 420	: 465	: 450	: 420
Coconut oil.....	:.....do.....	: 2,085	: 2,210	: 2,020	: 2,125
Sesame seed.....	:.....do.....	: 1,942	: 1,717	: 1,676	: 1,675
Castorbeans.....	:.....do.....	: 498	: 547	: 552	: 624
Sunflowerseed.....	:.....do.....	: 4,263	: 7,241	: 5,425	: 6,900
Rapeseed.....	:.....do.....	: 3,294	: 3,905	: 3,888	: 4,008
Hops.....	:Mil. pounds..	: 144	: 179	: 181	: 175
Coffee.....	:Mil. 60-kg.bgs.	: 41.0	: 61.5	: 78.0	: 65.2
Tea.....	:Mil. pounds..	: 1,343	: 1,654	: 1,686	: 1,720
Cocoa.....	:.....do.....	: 1,658	: 1,983	: 2,210	: 2,177
Jute.....	:.....do.....	: 3,885	: 4,628	: 4,144	: 4,338
Sisal.....	:.....do.....	: 813	: 1,216	: 1,275	: 1,290
Henequen.....	:.....do.....	: 254	: 293	: 327	: 330
Abaca.....	:.....do.....	: 280	: 212	: 242	: 245

NOTE: For fats, oils and oilseeds, tobacco, and hard fibers, the data relate to the calendar year of the first year shown. For other crops, harvests in Northern Hemisphere in the first year shown are combined with those in the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 28 countries. 3/ 19 countries. 4/ 31 countries.

5/ Dessert and cooking, 20 countries. 6/ 30 countries. 7/ 1951-55 average.

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION SETS RECORD IN 1960

World tobacco production in 1960 is now placed at a record 8,823 million pounds--4 percent larger than the 1959 world harvest of 8,499 million pounds, and 2 percent above the 8,681 million in 1956, the second largest crop on record.

Major production increases this year were in the United States, Canada, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Brazil, India, and Turkey. Crops in the Rhodesian Federation and Turkey were at record levels. Larger yields per acre in the United States resulted in a crop of 1,952 million pounds (November estimate), compared with 1,797 million in 1959. Lesser increases were recorded for the Dominican Republic, Argentina, and the Philippine Republic. These gains more than offset drops in European countries, particularly in West Germany, where the crop was hurt by blue mold. Unfavorable weather affected the crops in Greece and Italy. World record production of flue-cured at 3,265 million pounds in 1960 was 6 percent above the previous record of 3,071 million in 1956.

Production by Areas

North America: Production in North America in 1960 totaled 2,472 million pounds--about 13 percent above the 2,196 million harvested in 1959. U.S. production in 1960 (November estimate) was 1,952 million pounds, 9 percent above 1959, but 11 percent below the 1950-54 average. Flue-cured accounts for most of the increase in the United States, with production of this kind of tobacco at 1,242 million pounds in 1960, or about 15 percent larger than 1959. Canada produced 197 million pounds of tobacco in 1960--16 percent greater than the 1959 harvest of 170 million pounds. Crops in most other areas of North America did not vary much in 1960 from the previous year.

South America: Production in South America in 1960 was 544 million pounds--up 13 percent from the harvest of 482 million in 1959. Brazil's crop of 324 million pounds in 1960 was 17 percent above the 1959 crop. Smaller increases are reported for Argentina, Venezuela, and Paraguay.

Europe: Production in Western Europe in 1960 declined to 515 million pounds from 593 million pounds in 1959, chiefly because of sizable drops in the Greek and West German harvests and lesser declines in France and Italy. The Greek and West German crops were down 38 million pounds and 26 million, respectively. The 1960 harvest in Eastern Europe, excluding that of the Soviet Union, was 542 million pounds--down 9 percent from 1959, mainly attributable to a poor crop in Yugoslavia caused by drought in the oriental producing region.

Africa: A record African tobacco production in 1960, at 428 million pounds, was less than 1 percent larger than the 426 million in 1959. The major increase was in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland where the 1960 crop of 256 million pounds was a record high. Flue-cured accounted for most of the Federation's increase in 1960. Production in other areas, except the Union of South Africa, remained about the same.

Asia: Asian tobacco production totaled 3,860 million pounds in 1960, compared with 3,771 million in 1959. Substantial increases in Turkey, India, and the Philippines more than offset declines in Pakistan, Japan, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Oceania: The Australian crop of 20 million pounds, up 6.4 million pounds from 1959, raised Oceania's total production from 19.6 million pounds in 1959 to 27.4 million in 1960.

Production by Kind

The world record flue-cured production in 1960--3,265 million pounds--was 9 percent above the 2,993 million in 1959. Increases in flue-cured production occurred in the United States, Brazil, Canada, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Pakistan, and Australia, which more than offset drops in Japan, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Thailand.

With the exception of light sun-cured, dark air-cured, and dark sun-cured, all other types were below last year. Canada planted no burley in 1960. The Union of South Africa planted less tobacco because of its excessive stocks.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, farm sales weight 1/, harvested in calendar year 1960, with comparisons

Type	Average 1950-54	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured.....	2,541,613	2,879,905	2,993,000	3,265,278
Burley.....	674,351	585,794	629,149	616,268
Other light air-cured....	102,670	95,713	92,044	87,821
Oriental and semioriental.....	818,087	1,102,476	1,210,952	1,148,824
Light sun-cured.....	739,465	759,058	760,825	825,253
Dark air-cured.....	1,998,748	1,906,090	1,851,924	1,909,452
Dark sun-cured.....	770,020	785,771	812,201	830,458
Fire-cured.....	142,581	135,049	137,494	127,865
Total.....	3/7,811,216	4/ 8,261,606	4/8,499,289	4/ 8,823,219

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes quantities not identified by kind for East Germany, 16,520 thousand pounds; Libya, 1,466 thousand pounds; Republic of the Congo, 4,604 thousand pounds; and Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo Republic, 1,091 thousand pounds. 4/ Includes East Germany tobacco not identified by kind: 11,750 thousand pounds in 1958; 11,700 thousand pounds in 1959; and 12,000 thousand pounds in 1960.

Africa:															
Algeria.....	79	52	59	57	612	523	564	553	48,068	27,198	33,284	31,526			
Libya.....	1	2	3	2	1,300	1,054	1,287	1,050	1,466	1,885	2,915	2,205			
Morocco.....	4	4	4	4	1,099	1,551	1,552	1,550	2,661	3,514	6,733	6,700			
Tunisia.....	3	4	6	6	908	832	872	1,075	2,643	3,514	5,060	5,480			
Angola.....	3	8	8	8	495	440	550	550	1,015	3,527	4,400	4,400			
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo).....	9	9	10	10	515	940	938	743	4,604	8,596	9,038	7,715			
Camerouns.....	5	10	10	10	575	446	446	446	2,775	4,400	4,400	4,400			
Gabon, Central African Republic, and Congo Republic.....	3/	6	7	7	721	515	583	590	1,091	3,307	3,748	3,790			
Kenya.....	1	1	1	1	1,435	1,164	1,090	1,165	983	966	1,098	1,250			
Mauritius.....	19	19	19	20	504	501	406	445	9,820	9,524	7,714	8,900			
Malagasy Republic.....	5	7	7	7	414	631	652	682	1,236	3,300	3,300	3,300			
Mozambique.....	39	31	34	32	634	631	590	736	24,716	19,573	22,667	21,825			
Nigeria.....	298	378	392	348	489	512	590	590	145,552	193,764	231,364	256,184			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	15	16	18	17	306	366	381	384	4,591	5,855	6,852	6,150			
Tanganyika.....	8	13	11	12	380	462	488	515	6,009	6,009	5,415	6,180			
Uganda.....	74	102	108	89	595	672	720	648	44,172	68,557	77,700	57,119			
Union of South Africa.....	564	663	696	631	--	--	--	--	302,345	366,836	425,688	428,324			
Total Africa.....															
Asia:															
Cyprus.....	4	3	4	4	451	316	450	416	1,710	942	1,820	1,680			
Iran.....	55	46	45	43	570	566	544	504	31,465	26,014	24,471	23,369			
Iraq.....	21	19	24	24	645	597	500	504	13,555	11,947	12,000	12,100			
Israel.....	3/	9	12	10	3/	364	372	330	4,806	3,251	4,400	3,307			
Jordan.....	3/	6	9	9	3/	371	411	411	4,127	6,623	7,716	7,936			
Lebanon.....	6	10	10	10	637	692	781	790	13,945	14,539	16,574	20,944			
Syria.....	18	17	22	26	763	836	741	805	215,796	254,248	264,552	302,250			
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	343	396	416	542	628	642	636	558	4,396,000	1,693,000	1,750,000	1,815,000			
China, Mainland.....	4/	1,418	1,890	1,915	984	896	915	925	102,258	79,426	85,120	85,120			
Burma.....	129	99	100	100	795	802	851	851	7,018	8,000	8,500	9,000			
Ceylon.....	14	16	18	19	510	500	472	474	20,034	37,478	35,274	30,864			
China, Taiwan.....	15	23	23	23	1,363	1,629	1,534	1,342	568,516	531,309	584,640	629,440			
India.....	849	872	897	934	670	609	658	674	145,322	147,135	187,400	166,510			
Indonesia.....	345	411	474	450	421	358	395	370	305,621	305,621	284,214	264,214			
Japan.....	146	167	153	145	1,504	1,833	1,865	1,818	49,386	61,510	63,484	66,600			
Korea, South.....	45	52	52	54	1,086	1,192	1,220	1,236	170,320	218,000	224,000	181,000			
Pakistan.....	180	199	201	198	948	1,095	1,114	914	54,407	109,349	114,020	139,734			
Philippines.....	109	209	225	277	501	522	507	504	34,793	57,805	64,886	62,939			
Thailand.....	96	152	151	150	362	381	430	420	20,350	33,500	34,000	34,000			
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....	32	46	47	47	648	728	723	723	3,073,303	3,601,725	3,771,475	3,859,707			
Total Asia.....															
Oceania:															
Australia.....	7	13	15	20	849	876	924	1,035	6,011	11,567	13,970	20,326			
New Zealand.....	4	3	4	4	1,280	1,424	1,586	1,893	4,652	4,651	5,607	7,050			
Total Oceania.....	11	16	19	24	--	--	--	--	10,663	16,218	19,577	27,376			
Total World.....	8,729	9,155	9,375	9,588	--	--	--	--	7,811,216	8,261,606	8,499,289	8,823,219			

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than a five-year average. 5/ Includes estimates for countries in Eastern Europe for which data are not available.

WORLD RAPESEED OUTPUT IS UP IN 1960

World production of rapeseed in 1960 was up slightly from each of the 2 previous years, but was still below prewar levels. However, production in several of the producing countries varied sharply. The outstanding features of the 1960 crop are (1) a record outturn in Canada following an abnormally small crop in 1959; and (2) an exceptionally small harvest throughout Western Europe.

Practically all the rapeseed grown in North America is produced in Canada, which had a record harvest this year. The 1960 outturn was 3 times larger than the 1959 crop and was one-fourth greater than the previous record in 1957. Canadian acreage rose to a record 756,000 acres in 1960, in contrast to only 213,000 acres in 1959 and 626,000 acres in 1958. In 1958, yields were poor and prices received by farmers were low. Consequently, acreage and production fell sharply in 1959. Canadian rapeseed is an export crop and the smaller 1959 crop, combined with reduced world supplies of peanuts and copra, brought a relatively favorable return to farmers because of higher prices. These favorable returns for the 1959 crop encouraged the great expansion in 1960 acreage.

Only two countries in South America produce rapeseed commercially--Chile and Argentina. Production in Chile has expanded sharply in recent years. Argentina's output is uncertain because of incomplete statistics, but is believed to be somewhat below that of Chile.

Rapeseed production this year in Western Europe dropped to less than two-thirds that of 1959, and was the smallest outturn since 1956. The smaller outturn is attributed to reduced harvests in Sweden and France. Most of the rapeseed grown in Europe is fall sown, and in both France and Sweden the dry fall weather of 1959 caused poor stands and reduced acreages. This, in turn, was largely responsible for the smaller crops harvested in these two countries last summer. Production in West Germany was up because of a sharp expansion in acreage which more than offset reduced yields.

Little data is available on production in Eastern Europe, but there are indications that production was down in some of the major producing countries, including Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Rapeseed is a major oilseed crop in Asia, and the outturn there has been relatively stable in recent years. Indian and Mainland Chinese production has varied considerably from year to year; but if a decline occurs in one of the countries in a given year it is often offset by an increase in the other. In 1960, a record crop was harvested in India whereas production in China also is believed to have increased. Production in Japan and Pakistan, the other two major Asian producers, was larger in 1960 than in 1959, reflecting larger acreage in both countries.

RAPESEED 1/: Production by specified country and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-60

Country	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
Canada.....	---	7.8:	150.2:	216.5:	194.1:	89.0:	275.5
Mexico.....	1.1:	6.2:	8.8:	6.6:	8.8:	6.6:	8.8
Total 3/.....	1.1:	14.2:	160.0:	227.7:	203.9:	95.6:	284.3
South America, total.....	38.3:	6.4:	18.9:	21.7:	22.0:	30.6:	53.0
Europe:							
Austria.....	1.8:	7.1:	10.4:	9.8:	10.1:	10.1:	7.2
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	.1:	3.2:	1.8:	2.1:	1.8:	.3:	---
Denmark.....	---	14.3:	1.9:	2.5:	8.6:	12.6:	17.6
Finland.....	---	12.8:	10.8:	5.9:	14.3:	25.4:	---
France.....	12.5:	153.8:	89.1:	176.8:	216.5:	144.2:	92.4
Germany, West.....	4/102.4:	59.5:	42.8:	74.5:	63.6:	64.9:	78.4
Italy.....	5/2.2:	12.8:	7.1:	11.3:	11.3:	10.6:	11.4
Netherlands.....	4.2:	23.6:	28.1:	17.9:	10.0:	8.4:	7.8
Sweden.....	---	181.7:	32.5:	229.2:	118.5:	158.0:	60.5
Switzerland.....	---	6.3:	6.8:	5.7:	9.4:	10.7:	9.6
Total 3/.....	123.2:	474.6:	231.3:	535.7:	464.1:	445.2:	291.6
Czechoslovakia.....	9.4:	32.8:	53.0:	43.0:	53.0:	80.0:	---
Germany, East.....	6/:	121.2:	183.1:	197.2:	140.6:	203.0:	---
Poland.....	60.8:	108.1:	88.1:	110.7:	87.9:	128.0:	132.0
Rumania.....	50.3:	7.1:	8.3:	6.1:	6.8:	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	12.4:	7.2:	5.1:	3.3:	7.8:	8.2:	7.4
Total (Including U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	172.6:	314.8:	360.0:	396.2:	327.9:	457.0:	420.0
Total Europe.....	295.8:	789.4:	591.3:	931.9:	729.0:	902.2:	703.6
Africa, total.....	---	20.0:	22.0:	14.5:	22.0:	24.5:	25.0
Asia:							
China, Mainland.....	2,620.0:	990.0:	1,020.0:	980.0:	1,200.0:	1,050.0:	1,100.0
India.....	873.4:	934.8:	947.5:	1,149.1:	1,033.8:	1,148.0:	1,161.4
Japan.....	134.8:	240.0:	353.0:	315.5:	294.2:	288.8:	299.8
Pakistan.....	251.3:	294.8:	364.0:	349.4:	334.9:	346.1:	369.6
Total 3/.....	3,881.0:	2,464.3:	2,686.2:	2,795.2:	2,865.1:	2,835.1:	2,934.1
World total.....	4,216.2:	3,294.3:	3,478.4:	3,991.0:	3,905.0:	3,888.0:	4,008.0

1/ Includes mustard seed in areas where rapeseed and mustard seed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available. 4/ Prewar Germany. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Included with Germany, West.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL
PRODUCTION DOWN 11 PERCENT

Mediterranean Basin production of edible olive oil in 1960-61 is estimated at 1,150,000 short tons, about 11 percent under the 1,296,300 tons (revised) of 1959-60 and slightly below the estimate for 1958-59. The off-year decline of output in Southern Europe is expected to more than offset increases in the Middle Eastern and African olive oil countries.

Southern Europe is expected to produce 854,000 short tons this year--a decline of 23 percent from production in 1959-60. In Spain, the official preliminary estimate of olive oil production is 458,500 short tons. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates production at only 375,000 tons for the following reasons: First, 1960-61 is an off-year for olive output except in central Spain. It is doubtful that the olive trees can produce an above-average crop in the other areas following two average crops (1957-58 and 1958-59) and a bumper crop (1959-60). Second, since the edible olive crop of Spain for 1960-61 is estimated to be down one-third from 1959-60, the olive oil output will very likely move in the same direction. Finally, late reports from Spain indicate that, because of heavy rains, moisture content of the olives is high and oil content for early crushings is down by about one-fourth from last year's level. Olive oil produced this year reportedly will be a high-quality product.

Late reports indicate extensive damage to the new crop in Italy. Accordingly, olive oil estimates have declined from about 365,000 tons to 286,000 tons, a level more in line with the off-year potential. In Greece, estimates are for an olive oil output of 100,000 short tons, about the level of the last off-year, 1958-59; and the 1960-61 estimate for Portugal is 90,000 tons, one-third higher than the level of 1958-59.

The Middle East 1960-61 olive oil output is placed at 117,000 short tons, 30 percent higher than last year, but 11 percent under the estimated production of 1958-59, last on-year for the area. The estimate of output in Turkey, major producing country in the Middle East, is maintained at the level of 1958-59 because the continuous entry of new trees in the last 12 years has helped offset reported poor crop conditions in the last 4 years. Turkey's output this year will be a low-quality product with a high acid content, according to reports from Aegean producing areas.

Africa will produce about 179,000 short tons of olive oil in 1960-61. This will be 14 percent below 1958-59, primarily due to fall drought in Tunisia, where production was expected to be much larger than the 116,000 tons now estimated for this year.

Judging by the latest estimate of Italy's olive oil output, Italy will need to import 80,000 to 100,000 short tons in 1961 to supplement 1960-61 domestic output and carryovers from 1960. In 1960, Italy bought about 132,000 of the total 200,000 tons estimated as net exports from Spain, Tunisia, Greece, and Portugal. In 1961, only Spain and Tunisia will be major net exporters. Total net requirements of olive oil from these countries in 1961, barring substitution of other vegetable oil, are about 160,000 tons. If this full requirement is met, about 70,000 tons will probably have to come from Tunisia, and the rest from Spain.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production,
averages 1935/36-1939/40 and 1954/55-1957/58; annual 1956/57-1960/61

Country	5 yr. average : 4 yr. average :				Annual			
	1935/36-1939/40	1954/55-1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	
Europe:								
France.....	8.0	6.1	3.5	5.0	1.5	2.3	2	
Greece.....	131.5	144.3	158.3	180.4	102.4	171.7	100	
Italy.....	256.0	272.5	187.3	388.6	287.0	313.0	286	
Portugal.....	64.0	86.3	102.7	111.3	68.0	101.0	90	
Spain.....	3/ 357.4	358.0	430.0	375.0	380.0	515.0	375	
Yugoslavia.....	3/ 5.9	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.0	.6	1	
Total.....	822.8	871.6	885.6	1,065.2	842.9	1,103.6	854	
Middle East:								
Israel.....	5/ 7.0	2.5	4.5	1.0	4.5	.9	4/	
Syria.....	12.5	5.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	8.8	10	
Lebanon.....		7.9	15.0	6.8	12.0	7.3	7	
Turkey.....	44.0	70.7	98.7	47.7	100.0	73.0	100	
Total.....	63.5	86.4	126.4	69.9	130.9	90.0	117	
Africa:								
Algeria.....	20.0	23.2	25.6	22.5	19.8	22.2	22	
Morocco 6/.....	10.3	23.0	38.5	10.0	38.6	24.2	30	
Tunisia.....	49.3	59.5	99.2	55.0	145.5	50.0	116	
Libya.....	2.6	7.4	8.8	14.3	2.8	6.3	11	
Total.....	82.2	113.1	172.1	101.8	206.7	102.7	179	
Total Mediterranean:	968.5	1,071.1	1,184.1	1,236.9	1,180.5	1,296.3	1,150	

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning October of year shown; excludes oil extracted from residue. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ 500 tons. 5/ Territory formerly known as Palestine. 6/ Figures refer only to territory formerly known as French Morocco.

Compiled from official and other sources.

LITTLE CHANGE FORESEEN IN
1960-61 WORLD COTTON STOCKS

World cotton production and consumption in 1960-61 are expected to be approximately in balance at around 47.0 million bales, leaving stocks next August 1 about unchanged from the 20.3 million bales ^{1/} on hand August 1, 1960. Over the previous 4 seasons, world consumption has exceeded production, and stocks have been steadily reduced from the 11-year high of 25.1 million bales on August 1, 1956.

Although the world total is not expected to change much, some shifts in the location of stocks are probable this season. Estimated decreases of around 0.6 million bales in the United States and 0.3 million in Communist countries may be partly offset by an increase in the foreign Free World.

In the United States, disappearance of cotton in 1960-61 is currently estimated at about 15.0 million bales, comprised of 8.5 million consumption and 6.5 million exports. This will exceed U.S. production plus imports by about 0.6 million bales. As a result, the carryover should be further reduced to around 7.0 million bales on August 1, 1961, the smallest since 1953. This would be the fourth year out of the last 5 in which stocks have been reduced from the record high of 14.5 million bales on August 1, 1956.

Stocks of cotton in most foreign Free World importing countries are expected to show little change during the current season, as consumption continues in relatively large volume and in close balance with imports. Some stock reductions may occur in Japan and West Germany, following the substantial increases of last season. In contrast, inadequate inventories of raw cotton in India may be raised somewhat this season from the low beginning figure of only 1.3 million bales that resulted from last year's smaller crop. At present rates of consumption, stocks in most foreign importing countries represent mill requirements for about 3-1/2 to 4 months.

Stocks in most foreign Free World exporting countries are likely to remain near minimum levels in 1960-61, because of continued strong export demand and increasing consumption. As a group, however, production increases in these countries this season may result in some stocks buildup from the 3.2 million bales on hand last August 1. This 3.2-million-bale figure was the smallest since August 1, 1956, when liquidation of nearly all exportable supplies cut stocks to only 2.9 million bales. Total stocks in Communist countries may decline in 1960-61 because of the smaller crops in Mainland China and the U.S.S.R.

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except, U.S. cotton, which is in running bales.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,
August 1, 1960, with comparisons 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand August 1					
	Average : 1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales
Foreign Free World importing:						
Canada.....	63	53	75	104	62	100
Belgium.....	120	102	145	131	116	150
France.....	348	365	560	340	255	390
Germany, West.....	300	290	445	460	340	535
Italy.....	369	195	310	300	225	400
Netherlands.....	69	78	116	92	82	125
Portugal.....	37	36	55	52	69	47
Spain.....	52	140	125	85	255	140
Sweden.....	88	91	104	114	80	74
Switzerland.....	89	79	128	122	100	121
United Kingdom.....	1,160	434	590	560	401	467
Yugoslavia.....	11	80	50	37	60	30
Hong Kong.....	34	50	65	53	56	90
India.....	1,714	1,935	1,825	2,025	1,810	1,270
Japan.....	512	490	585	536	680	1,025
Korea.....	19	25	50	35	25	55
Colombia.....	58	40	22	23	18	60
Australia.....	21	17	27	23	25	25
Others.....	187	226	283	262	282	370
Total.....	5,251	4,726	5,560	5,354	4,941	5,464
Foreign Free World exporting:						
Mexico.....	200	85	100	300	350	245
El Salvador.....	13	35	70	105	25	25
Nicaragua.....	15	23	60	125	2	6
Iran.....	21	32	47	29	44	34
Pakistan.....	283	225	270	300	175	150
Syria.....	11	7	15	25	45	25
Turkey.....	112	180	175	140	125	80
Argentina.....	532	520	420	680	550	490
Brazil.....	1,221	650	525	600	690	740
Peru.....	213	255	270	300	230	250
Belgian Congo.....	109	115	105	110	115	105
British East Africa.....	94	64	110	99	25	31
Egypt.....	612	285	435	595	740	465
French Equatorial Africa.....	96	105	50	60	65	50
Sudan.....	183	205	485	315	240	205
Others 2/.....	209	179	224	351	292	271
Total.....	3,924	2,965	3,361	4,134	3,713	3,172
Total Foreign Free World.....	9,175	7,691	8,921	9,488	8,654	8,636
United States 3/.....	5,449	14,529	11,323	8,737	8,881	7,559
Communist countries:						
U.S.S.R.....	1,320	1,000	1,400	1,450	1,400	1,650
China.....	560	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,600	1,300
Others 4/.....	316	449	435	553	493	530
Total.....	2,196	2,449	2,835	3,253	3,493	3,480
Afloat.....	475	500	700	700	500	600
World total.....	17,295	25,169	23,779	22,178	21,528	20,275

1/ Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Mostly Mozambique, Nigeria, and Greece. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Mostly Eastern Europe.

WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1960-61 WILL BE THIRD LARGEST ON RECORD

World cotton trade in 1960-61, currently estimated at over 16.0 million bales (500 pounds gross weight) will be the third largest on record, exceeded only by the alltime high of 17.3 million in 1959-60 and the next highest of 16.7 million in 1926-27. The expected decline in trade from last season will be due mainly to decreased need this season for cotton to replenish low stocks in importing countries.

The primary stimulant to trade this season is the continuing near-record rate of consumption abroad, reflected by the strong demand for cotton textiles. However, import requirements are larger in India, where inventories of raw cotton need replenishing after last season's poor crop, and in Communist countries where 1960-61 production is down about 0.8 million bales from a year earlier.

Other features of world trade relate to the close balance of supplies and requirements and the continuation of confidence in the market's stability and strength that was so evident last season. Prices of upland cotton in import markets have shown no significant trends in 1960 and have remained competitive between growths at attractive levels. However, price increases are now taking place as the aggregate increase in exports to Communist countries and India promises to absorb a substantial portion of the increase in production outside of the United States, and as monthly carrying charges by Commodity Credit Corporation take effect. These charges will increase CCC sales prices by 1.9 cents per pound by July of 1961.

U. S. cotton exports in 1960-61 are expected to total about 6.5 million running bales. Although 0.7 million bales smaller than last season's exports of 7.2 million bales, this will constitute the third largest volume of U.S. shipments abroad since 1933-34. At 6.5 million bales, U. S. exports will make up about 40 percent of total world cotton trade this season, compared with 42 percent in 1959-60 and an average of 35 percent for the entire postwar period. Exports financed under government programs in 1960-61 probably will exceed the 1959-60 fiscal year exports of 1.4 million bales under these programs.

Demand for foreign growths has continued good in early months of this season, and present indications are that exports from foreign Free World countries during 1960-61 will total 8.0 million bales or more. This would be close to the 8.2 million bales in 1959-60 and the average of 8.0 million for the last 5 years. Supplies available for export from foreign Free World producing countries are only 0.2 million bales larger than last season because a 0.5 million-bale reduction in beginning stocks in these countries largely offsets a 0.7-million-bale increase in production (excluding India). Meanwhile, consumption in cotton exporting countries abroad is still increasing, and exportable supplies will again be reduced to near minimum levels by season's end.

Consumption and exports of the United States, will again exceed production, thus reducing the carryover for the fifth successive year.

Net exports from Free World to Communist countries may amount to 1.4 million bales or more in 1960-61, compared with 1.2 million in the past 2 seasons and the previous high of 1.3 million in 1957-58. With smaller crops this season in the Soviet Union and Mainland China, Communist countries are likely to make larger purchases of cotton for import from the United Arab Republic, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan, and several other countries. (Table is on following page)

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS RISE SLIGHTLY IN 1959-60

Raw wool exports from the 5 major countries of the Southern Hemisphere rose 1 percent to a new peak in 1959-60 (includes July-June in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October-September in Argentina and Uruguay). Shipments totaled 2,530 million pounds, actual weight, compared with 2,518 million in 1958-59.

Despite sharply reduced exports from Argentina and Uruguay, increased shipments from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa more than offset this decline. These 5 countries accounted for nearly 84 percent of total world trade in 1959-60. The reduced exports from Argentina were due to the smaller available supply. The reduction from Uruguay was partly due to a reduced supply, but also to a reluctance of producers to sell their wool at prevailing prices and the absence of buying by the Soviet Union. Strong demand from most major importing countries, particularly Japan, Italy, West Germany, and most Sino-Soviet Bloc countries was responsible for the gain in exports from other countries. Mainland China continued to increase its purchases from these countries.

Exports in 1959-60 were aided by continued high consumption levels in most major consuming markets. During the first 9 months of 1960, raw wool consumption in the 10 countries was 5 percent above the comparable period in 1959. Mill use was higher in all of these countries except the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Consumption in these countries declined 5, 4, and 11 percent, respectively. World consumption appears to be leveling off, as mill use in these 10 countries during the third quarter of 1960 was down 3 percent from the same quarter of 1959 and was 10 percent below the second quarter of 1960.

Exports to most major markets increased during the year. However, shipments were lower to the United States--24 percent, the United Kingdom--9 percent, the Netherlands--22 percent, and the U.S.S.R.--14 percent. The major increases were in shipments to Japan--22 percent, Italy--13 percent, West Germany--9 percent, and Belgium--8 percent. Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc rose 12 percent, as increased buying in Australia and New Zealand more than offset the sharply lower purchases in Argentina and Uruguay. (Turn to page 17)

Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1952-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
NORTH AMERICA:								
El Salvador.....	46	42	35	140	96	127	247	120
Guatemala.....	0	13	30	35	30	45	60	48
Mexico.....	992	951	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304
Nicaragua.....	69	102	100	239	150	146	331	118
United States.....	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,393
Others.....	19	9	12	10	15	23	28	10
Total.....	4,307	5,031	5,015	4,771	9,518	7,717	5,370	8,993
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	261	157	104	2	51	(2/)	47	31
Brazil.....	145	1,400	1,036	810	380	215	242	446
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Paraguay.....	43	57	45	45	35	35	30	25
Peru.....	398	361	330	487	390	402	512	417
Others.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	852	1,979	1,515	1,344	856	652	831	964
EUROPE:								
Albania.....	0	0	0	5	5	1	5	8
Greece.....	26	29	68	180	148	124	194	153
Total.....	26	29	68	185	153	125	199	161
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,200	1,500	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,600
AFRICA:								
Angola.....	31	23	31	31	30	27	30	35
Belgian Congo.....	212	199	177	209	207	151	191	240
British East Africa 3/.....	445	353	384	414	381	451	563	388
Egypt.....	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,837
French Equatorial Africa.....	141	121	158	160	207	169	167	135
French West Africa.....	13	4	24	33	42	45	45	50
Mozambique.....	148	180	144	130	95	160	125	205
Nigeria.....	99	137	140	159	114	111	198	145
Sudan.....	267	413	298	559	333	391	671	588
Others.....	38	26	19	28	22	24	30	33
Total.....	3,121	2,941	2,456	3,156	2,355	2,785	3,400	3,656
ASIA:								
India.....	292	103	207	552	252	227	314	188
Iran.....	117	164	204	177	180	198	190	200
Iraq.....	8	3	11	19	12	32	44	25
Pakistan.....	1,273	893	634	723	506	383	375	333
Syria.....	182	183	330	366	374	427	357	389
Turkey.....	433	377	233	142	224	130	325	414
Others 4/.....	188	218	156	235	152	135	491	329
Total.....	2,493	1,941	1,775	2,214	1,700	1,532	2,096	1,878
World total.....	11,999	13,421	12,379	13,120	16,032	14,261	13,496	17,252

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

The outlook is for a slight decline in exports from the Dominions in 1960-61, as production is expected to decline. Exports from Uruguay and Argentina are expected to increase slightly because carryover stocks are quite large and increased production is anticipated. At the present time, wool prices are significantly below a year earlier; prices in November 1960, however, were generally higher than in July.

Australia: Exports from Australia during the 1959-60 season were a record 1,396 million pounds, up 9 percent from a year earlier. Notable features of the season's wool trade were the displacement of the United Kingdom by Japan as the leading buyer and the sharp rise in sales to the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Increased Bloc purchases resulted from increased demand for raw wool--particularly in Communist China--and a shift in Soviet buying from South America following resumption of diplomatic relations with Australia. With a decline in production for the coming season and demand spotty, exports in 1960-61 may be lower.

New Zealand: Wool exports from New Zealand in 1959-60 were again at record levels. Shipments for the season totaled 528 million pounds, up 3 percent from the 511 million pounds exported last year. Larger imports by most Continental European and Sino-Soviet Bloc countries more than offset the sharp decline in U.S. purchases. A reduction of carpet wool stocks in the United States was chiefly responsible for the decline in shipments to this country. With a record level of production estimated for 1960-61, exports may be expected to increase further. The Wool Commission has announced that its floor price for greasy wool will remain at 38.5 cents per pound, about 12 cents per pound below the current market average.

Union of South Africa: Exports from the Union were also higher in 1959-60 and reached the highest point since World War II. Shipments of 266 million pounds were 9 percent above last year. The increase resulted from larger supplies and increased demand in several consuming countries, particularly Communist China, Japan, and France. Exports to the United States and the United Kingdom declined after a sharp rise in 1958-59, while those to the Soviet Union dropped for the second year in a row. Exports will probably decline in 1960-61 because estimated production shows a decline of about 19 million pounds.

Argentina: Wool exports from Argentina in 1959-60 dropped to 280 million pounds, 24 percent less than the previous year, even though the retentions (export taxes) were suspended between April and September. The tax will continue at 10 percent on this year's clip. Argentine exports were also reduced because the exportable surplus was much lower than last year.

Exports to nearly all major destinations declined quite sharply in 1959-60. Shipments to the United States were reduced because carpet wool purchases declined. Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc were about 43 percent lower because shipments to the U.S.S.R. fell off sharply. Of the major buyers in 1959-60, only Japan, Belgium, and Poland increased their imports over 1958-59.

Exports in 1960-61 will probably be about the same as in 1959-60. Lower production and reduced stocks held by mills will more than offset the increase in carryover stocks. The exportable surplus in 1960-61 is estimated at 440 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 447 million pounds last season. Exports of wool and wool products in 1959-60 were equivalent to 366 million pounds, grease basis.

Uruguay: Exports from Uruguay during 1959-60 amounted to 60 million pounds, compared with 116 million pounds last year--a drop of 48 percent. The reduction was due mainly to the smaller available supply. Carryover stocks were nearly depleted by the end of the 1958-59 season. Furthermore, during 1959-60 producers were reluctant to sell at the offered prices. The bulk of the decline in Uruguayan exports during the past year was due to sharply lower purchases by the Sino-Soviet Bloc, which purchased the bulk of their shipped-in supplies from Australia and New Zealand.

Uruguayan exports will probably increase slightly in 1960-61. The carryover on October 1, 1960, was 45 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 14 million pounds a year earlier. Production is expected to be about 13 percent higher in 1959-60.

Uruguay also exports substantial quantities of wool tops--a semi-manufacture of wool. Exports of tops were 21 million pounds in 1959-60, compared with 30 million pounds last year. The Netherlands, Communist China, the United States, and Poland were the major destinations.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries,
1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons ^{1/}

(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia 1958-59:1959-60	New Zealand 1958-59:1959-60	Union of South Africa 1958-59:1959-60	Argentina 1958-59:1959-60	Uruguay 1958-59:1959-60	Total 5 Countries 1958-59:1959-60
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States.....	43	39	66	33	69	290
United Kingdom.....	330	291	173	56	49	642
Japan.....	279	340	21	16	24	329
Continental Europe:						
France.....	162	166	90	51	22	332
Belgium.....	105	108	27	12	14	155
Germany, West.....	69	80	32	41	18	168
Italy.....	120	139	26	28	28	203
Netherlands.....	3	2	12	1	21	49
Others.....	24	36	8	8	4	56
Total.....	483	531	195	139	107	963
Sino-Soviet Bloc:						
U.S.S.R.....	0	39	--	13	7	78
Poland.....	41	37	5	11	16	61
Others.....	35	63	16	10	4	71
Total.....	76	139	21	45	27	210
Others.....	69	56	12	11	4	84
World total.....	1,280	1,396	511	528	280	2,530
Percentage of change from 1958-59						
		+9	+3	+9	-24	-48
						+1

^{1/} Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. ^{2/} Bale weights estimated as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds, scoured 550 pounds. ^{3/} Less than 500,000 pounds.

WORLD COFFEE CROP LOWER THIS YEAR

The third (December) estimate by the Foreign Agricultural Service of 1960-61 world coffee production places the crop at 65.2 million bags and the exportable portion at 52.0 million bags. Total output is about 16 percent below the record harvest of 1959-60. Brazil's reduced crop, which is much below the record of 1959-60, accounts for this decline.

North American coffee production for the 1960-61 season is estimated at 9.1 million bags, with 7.0 million exportable. This is a decrease of about 3 percent from 1959-60.

Costa Rica is expected to have a record crop in 1960-61. A prolonged period of heavy rain early in the season may, however, limit the increase.

Cuba, which in 1959-60 produced its largest coffee crop, will probably have a somewhat smaller output in 1960-61. The relatively small 1958-59 crop was reduced by incomplete harvest and the unsettled domestic situation.

The 1960-61 crop in the Dominican Republic will probably be a small one, although agents in the interior may be holding back limited amounts in hope of a price rise.

The volume of El Salvador's 1960-61 harvest is estimated somewhat below the 1959-60 level. Retention coffee is to be bought in this year at the same price as that specified in the export contract, following the practices used for the previous crop.

Guatemala's harvest this year is about one month behind last year's and is not expected to be as large. The crop, however, seems to have improved since the beginning of the season.

The 1960-61 crop in Haiti will probably be considerably below that of 1959-60. Honduras coffee production in 1960-61 is estimated at 350,000 bags total and 300,000 exportable--the same as the 1959-60 crop. Large areas recently planted to coffee in Honduras will not come into full bearing for several years.

Mexico's 1960-61 crop is expected to total 1,900,000 bags, with 1,350,000 bags exportable. The decline from the preceding season is due principally to the freeze of February 1960 in the Coatepec-Huatusco region of Veracruz and to severe drought during the spring.

Nicaragua is expected to have an increase in production in 1960-61. Prolonged heavy rains did not seem to damage the crop, and if estimated production is realized this year, the crop will set a record. The upward trend in coffee production in Panama is likely to continue in 1960-61.

The South American crop for 1960-61 is now estimated at 40.1 million bags, with 30.7 million bags exportable. The exportable output is 23.6 percent below that of 1959-60.

Brazil's total 1960-61 production is now estimated at 30.0 million bags total and 22.0 million exportable. This would be a reduction of 32 percent from the record 1959-60 crop. In general, the quality of the current crop is not as good as had been expected. Although weather conditions were favorable during flowering, setting, and ripening of the berries, heavy rains fell during harvest in almost all of the coffee districts.

Colombia's total 1960-61 production is estimated at 8.0 million bags, of which 7.2 million are exportable. Harvest of the main crop has been lower than expected, mainly in the largest coffee producing departments of Caldas, Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Huila.

The 1960-61 coffee crop in Ecuador is estimated at a total of 625,000 bags, with the exportable portion at 500,000 bags. Climatic conditions reportedly have been more favorable this season, and an additional 6 million trees came into production.

Total 1960-61 production in Peru is estimated at 550,000 bags, of which 440,000 will be exportable. There is a tendency to increase the total area devoted to coffee and to use higher yielding seedlings for new plantings and replacements of old trees.

Venezuelan coffee production for 1960-61 is estimated at 875,000 bags total, and 475,000 bags exportable. The 1960-61 crop is expected to show a good recovery from the 1959-60 crop, which was reduced because of poor growing weather and labor shortages.

The total 1960-61 African crop is now estimated at 13.0 million bags, of which 12.5 million are exportable. Such a crop would be a record for African production and an increase of 9.7 percent over the 1959-60 production.

Angola is expected to have a total production of 2.0 million bags for the 1960-61 season. Increased acreage coming into production and very favorable weather contribute to such a large crop.

Ethiopia's 1960-61 total production is estimated at 900,000 bags, of which 800,000 will be exportable. This output would be somewhat less than the unusually large production of 1959-60. (More text after tables)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	3rd estimate 1960-61
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	800	895	905	1,140
Cuba	542	725	525	850	800
Dominican Republic	455	650	425	585	500
El Salvador	1,216	1,380	1,475	1,575	1,525
Guatemala	1,129	1,420	1,400	1,600	1,525
Haiti	642	700	450	650	500
Honduras	212	315	330	350	350
Mexico	1,373	1,890	1,600	2,025	1,900
Nicaragua	362	375	360	375	450
Panama 3/.....	-	-	63	70	80
Other North America 4/.....	470	425	300	415	345
Total North America	6,840	8,680	7,823	9,400	9,115
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	25,000	31,000	44,000	30,000
Colombia	6,330	7,800	7,700	8,000	8,000
Ecuador	347	545	450	575	625
Peru	146	325	390	475	550
Venezuela	729	825	900	750	875
Other South America 5/.....	55	55	65	70	71
Total South America	26,571	34,550	40,505	53,870	40,121
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,285	1,465	1,700	2,000
Cameroun	180	425	450	525	550
Central African Republic 6/.....	-	-	100	115	120
Ethiopia	613	950	950	950	900
Ivory Coast	1,210	1,683	2,478	2,578	2,678
Kenya	223	410	400	400	520
Malagasy Republic	634	950	875	800	875
Republic of Guinea	120	185	190	195	200
Republic of the Congo 7/.....	613	1,235	1,525	1,700	1,600
Ruanda-Urundi 7/.....	-	-	-	-	450
Tanganyika	281	380	390	425	465
Togo	56	80	180	140	140
Uganda	754	1,415	1,525	1,950	2,130
Other Africa 8/.....	213	352	330	364	367
Total Africa	5,887	9,350	10,858	11,842	12,995
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	735	775	800	850
Indonesia	985	1,300	1,175	1,500	1,500
Yemen	70	90	85	90	95
Other Asia and Oceania 9/.....	275	304	344	486	536
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,429	2,379	2,876	2,981
Total world production	41,015	55,009	61,565	77,988	65,212

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1960-61 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Dahomey, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	3rd estimate 1960-61
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	725	815	825	1,025
Cuba	49	250	60	250	200
Dominican Republic	372	525	300	460	375
El Salvador	1,087	1,280	1,375	1,475	1,425
Guatemala	905	1,225	1,200	1,400	1,325
Haiti	443	550	300	500	350
Honduras	167	265	280	300	300
Mexico	1,141	1,540	1,200	1,550	1,350
Nicaragua	313	335	320	325	400
Panama 3/.....	-	-	23	25	30
Other North America 4/.....	72	180	190	305	235
Total North America	4,927	6,875	6,063	7,415	7,015
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	20,800	26,000	37,000	22,000
Colombia	5,632	7,000	6,900	7,200	7,200
Ecuador	308	465	350	450	500
Peru	68	250	300	375	440
Venezuela	488	475	500	400	475
Other South America 5/.....	52	40	40	44	45
Total South America	21,278	29,030	34,090	45,469	30,660
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,275	1,440	1,675	1,975
Cameroun	182	415	440	510	535
Central African Republic 6/.....	-	-	90	105	110
Ethiopia	544	850	850	850	800
Ivory Coast	1,137	1,615	2,430	2,530	2,630
Kenya	214	390	380	380	500
Malagasy Republic	569	825	750	725	750
Republic of Guinea	110	170	175	180	185
Republic of the Congo 7/.....	595	1,200	1,490	1,675	1,575
Ruanda-Urundi 7/.....	-	-	-	-	435
Tanganyika	274	375	385	420	460
Togo	57	80	178	138	138
Uganda	744	1,365	1,500	1,920	2,100
Other Africa 8/.....	211	325	296	346	331
Total Africa	5,656	8,885	10,404	11,454	12,524
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	213	240	275	300
Indonesia	504	1,100	975	1,300	1,300
Yemen	60	80	65	70	75
Other Asia and Oceania 9/.....	71	47	64	71	76
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,440	1,344	1,716	1,751
World exportable production	32,589	46,230	51,901	66,054	51,950

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1960-61 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Dahomey, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Coffee production in the Ivory Coast for 1960-61 will probably not show much change from that of 1959-60. Weather has been generally satisfactory for crop development. An increasing number of farmers are spraying their coffee trees; this practice, however, is not yet widespread.

Total coffee production in 1960-61 for the Republic of the Congo (formerly the Belgian Congo) and the Central African Republic (formerly parts of French Equatorial Africa) is estimated at 120,000 bags. About 90 percent of this will be from the Central African Republic.

Weather has favored the present crop in the Republic of the Congo. New acreage is continually coming into production, and the "Ten-Year-Plan" is geared to the expansion of coffee production. Proposed production by 1965 would be 57 percent above that of 1958, and this goal may be surpassed if the uptrend of recent years continues.

Ruanda-Urundi's coffee is grown only by the native population. Even though more acreage is coming into production, a small crop is expected in 1960-61. This is attributed to the fact that producers, because of tribal differences, have been unable to give proper care to the trees.

Crop prospects in 1960-61 are good for the British East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Drought in Kenya and Uganda has not reduced crop estimates.

Asia and Oceania: Total coffee production for Asia and Oceania in 1960-61 is now estimated at 3.0 million bags, of which 1.8 million would be exportable.

Growing conditions in 1960-61 for the Indian coffee crop have been generally favorable. In the major coffee producing states (Mysore, Madras, and Kerala), coffee acreage has been increased from 254,402 acres in 1956 to 271,240 in 1960--an increase of 6.6 percent.

The weather in Indonesia seems to be satisfactory for the current crop. There have been no reports of disease or labor troubles that would adversely affect production.

Philippine production for 1960-61 is now estimated at 325,000 bags. Introduction of new, rust-resistant varieties is being emphasized. Agricultural leaders in the province of Negros Occidental have been encouraging coffee production with some success; most growers, however, seem to be planting the Robusta variety, which is easier to grow, rather than the Arabica, which is more in demand.

1960 CASTOR BEAN HARVEST LARGEST ON RECORD

World production of castor beans in 1960 is estimated at a record 624,000 short tons, over 10 percent larger than in 1959 and one-fourth larger than the 1950-54 average. The increase from last year is due principally to the sharp expansion in Brazil, the major producing country.

In contrast to the sharp rise in Brazil, the 1960 crop in India declined moderately. Brazil and India normally account for 55 to 65 percent of the world's castor bean output.

Although on a relatively smaller scale tonnagewise, production in the United States also is expected to be up sharply, and some increase is estimated for Thailand, Ethiopia, Ecuador, and the Soviet Union.

North American castor bean production this year probably is about one-fourth greater than in 1959 because of the increase in the U.S. output. While there are no official estimates of U.S. production, the 1960 crop may total around 18,000 to 20,000 tons, compared with only 12,000 in 1959. Some 28,000 acres may be harvested this year, in contrast to only 18,000 a year ago, and average yields are believed to be up. The increase has been principally in the irrigated southern high plains of Texas.

Mexico's 1960 crop was reduced sharply by unseasonal rainfall in major producing regions.

Castor bean production in South America in 1960 is expected to be almost one-third larger than last year with the expansion virtually all in Brazil, and, on a comparatively minor scale, in Ecuador. The total Brazilian crop now is expected to reach 217,000 tons--over one-third more than the outturn of 1959, estimated unofficially to have been only 160,000 tons. The crop in Bahia, the major producing state, is now believed to exceed earlier estimates. However, production in Sao Paulo and Parana, contrary to early indications, appears to be less than last year. The reason for the decline in production is that, while castor prices were high, prices of commodities such as peanuts and cotton--which compete for land use--were even higher and encouraged larger plantings of these crops at the expense of castor beans.

If the high prices that have prevailed in Brazil throughout 1960 continue, they are expected to stimulate a 20 to 25 percent increase in production next year, weather permitting. Prices of beans and oil more than doubled by mid-year but have declined in recent months.

Ecuador's 1960 castor bean harvest is set at 23,000 tons--an increase of about 5 percent from a year earlier. A further increase in production is forecast for 1961 because the Ministry of Development has announced that 5 million sucres (\$333,335) in credit will be made available to castor bean growers.

European castor bean production in 1960, centered largely in Rumania, may have declined moderately from a year earlier. Official estimates for Rumania for 1959 and 1960 are not available as yet, but production there trended sharply upward from 1955 through 1958. Yugoslavia's output, which increased sharply in 1959, dropped 15 percent in 1960.

Official estimates show that castor bean production in the Soviet Union, after declining to a negligible quantity in mid-1950, increased to 15,000 tons in 1958 but dropped to 12,000 tons in 1959.

Much of the castor bean crop in Africa is from wild stands, and output in most countries must be judged largely by exports. Total production may have increased sharply in 1960; output in Ethiopia, the major producing country, reportedly is up over 10 percent.

The slight decline estimated for Asia is based largely on the drop in Indian production. Output in India from the 2 crops harvested from December through May is reported officially as 121,000 tons, 4 percent smaller than the previous year's outturn but the same volume as the 1950-54 average. Official estimates represent only that part of the crop cultivated where conclusive estimates can be made and do not include the substantial quantity grown along fence rows, roads, and railroad beds.

Prospects for the new harvest early in 1961 were dimmed by the long dry spell during most of August and the first half of September in the principal growing areas of Gujerat and Andhra Pradesh. However, since rains in the second half of September and the first half of October alleviated the drought, prospects are now brighter.

Communist China may still be the second largest Asiatic producer of castor beans. Unofficial estimates of annual exports around 25,000 tons indicate that production probably is above the prewar level of about 27,000 tons.

This year's castor production in Thailand is expected to increase moderately from the record 39,000-ton level of 1959. Production expanded in the last 2 years as a result of the continued strong foreign demand and the government's promotional program, including variety development and seed selection and distribution.

CASTOR BEANS: Production in specified countries and the world,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-60

Continent and country	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:							
Mexico.....	2,770:	2,976:	3,085:	6,930:	7,575:	7,935:	6,615
United States 2/ 3/.....	4/ ---:	13,449:	1,880:	10,160:	20,560:	12,165:	20,000
Haiti 5/.....	4/ 700:	3,999:	2,639:	2,509:	657:	1,376:	---
Estimated total 6/.....	3,705:	21,120:	8,045:	19,930:	29,125:	24,345:	30,450
South America:							
Argentina.....	8,800:	3,229:	1,255:	2,765:	8,200:	---	---
Brazil.....	147,995:	187,414:	177,455:	220,775:	191,000:	160,000:	217,000
Colombia.....	4/ 785:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador.....	4/ 7/ 29:	7/ 7,181:	18,025:	11,825:	20,610:	22,285:	23,325
Paraguay 8/.....	4/ 3,275:	2,467:	1,209:	1,970:	2,519:	---	4,400
Peru.....	---	4/ 2,200:	5,000:	---	7/ 6,380:	---	---
Estimated total 6/.....	160,885:	204,590:	204,045:	243,435:	229,810:	200,385:	258,825
Europe:							
Italy.....	4/ 3,790:	787:	165:	145:	57:	40:	---
Hungary.....	4/ 1,955:	3,924:	1,545:	1,325:	1,765:	---	---
Rumania.....	638:	2,226:	7,700:	15,655:	17,195:	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	490:	1,788:	695:	4,500:	4,700:	11,000:	9,370
Estimated total 6/.....	7,165:	11,135:	12,125:	23,645:	25,735:	35,760:	33,130
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	117,745:	4/ 28,290:	2,200:	3,300:	15,430:	12,125:	---
Africa:							
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	---	10,730:	16,500:	13,000:	15,000:	17,000:	19,000
Libya.....	---	4/ 1,850:	2,400:	2,900:	5,000:	6,000:	7,000
Angola.....	9/ 4,525:	9/ 6,486:	3,860:	3,300:	4,400:	5,500:	5,800
The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) and Ruanda Urundi.....	9/ 6:	2,270:	1,545:	1,785:	1,360:	2,200:	2,200
French West Africa 10/ 7/.....	1,194:	911:	558:	581:	589:	712:	---
Kenya 7/.....	---	4,016:	3,868:	4,845:	7,764:	4,420:	---
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).....	3,440:	2,670:	987:	1,368:	1,153:	996:	---
Mozambique 9/.....	1,744:	2,967:	3,487:	2,205:	1,630:	2,541:	---
Tanganyika 7/.....	4/ 9:	9,985:	13,454:	15,562:	20,000:	15,898:	---
Uganda 7/.....	---	9,078:	2,066:	1,968:	2,928:	2,663:	---
Union of South Africa.....	---	3,330:	---	14,000:	4,000:	---	---
Estimated total 6/.....	13,555:	55,945:	56,145:	63,230:	65,470:	64,590:	73,590
Asia:							
Iran.....	7/ 180:	8,270:	12,675:	13,230:	13,780:	14,330:	---
China, Mainland.....	11/ 26,800:	---	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	12/ 127,456:	120,960:	138,880:	138,880:	99,680:	125,440:	120,960
Indonesia.....	7/ 6,500:	6,000:	6,000:	4,000:	3,000:	2,000:	---
Korea, South.....	4/ 13/ 1,425:	1,245:	1,555:	1,170:	960:	1,085:	---
Pakistan.....	12/:	4/ 560:	7/ 2,950:	7/ 5,042:	3,360:	4,480:	6,720
Thailand.....	---	11,280:	26,400:	35,800:	31,525:	39,130:	40,785
Estimated total 6/.....	170,755:	176,970:	217,190:	226,850:	181,035:	215,195:	214,580
Estimated world total 6/.....	473,810:	498,050:	499,750:	580,390:	546,605:	552,400:	623,575

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For the years shown, no commercial production other than for planting purposes except in the years beginning with 1951. 3/ Figures for 1956-59 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Figures for the years 1950-59 are castor bean exports from Haiti, year ending September 30. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Exports of castor beans. 8/ Figures for 1950-58 are exports of castor beans and castor oil, bean basis. 9/ Exports of castor beans and castor oil, bean basis. 10/ Now the independent countries of Senegal, Republic of Mali (Soudan), Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey. Prior to 1957, also includes Guinea. 11/ Partly estimated. 12/ Figures for India include Pakistan. 13/ Includes North Korea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

DRY PEA PRODUCTION DOWN 15 PERCENT IN 1960

Production of dry edible peas in 1960 by 19 reporting countries was 11.2 million bags--down 15 percent from 1959 and 11 percent from the 1950-54 average.

The 940,000 acres planted to dry peas in these countries is down 11 percent from the previous year and 14 percent from the 1950-54 average. Acreage was down in all major areas of the world in 1960.

Production in reporting countries does not represent total world production; however, most countries that are important exporters or importers are included. Output in Communist China, the U.S.S.R., the Balkan satellites, and other nonreporting countries would undoubtedly enlarge total production to 100 million bags if an estimate were available.

North America: Production in the United States, largest producer among the reporting countries, was 2.7 million bags down 38 percent from 1959. Last year's low prices and large carryover reduced acreage 16 percent, and yields in the Washington-Idaho area were reduced by abnormally hot weather in July.

Canada's production of over 600,000 bags was up 3 percent from 1959. Favorable weather and increased yields raised the Canadian output in spite of reduced acreage.

Latin America: Argentina and Chile, the only areas where production was up from the previous year, together produced 700,000 bags of dry peas this year. These countries harvest their peas about the time the Northern Hemisphere is planting.

Europe: In Europe, the 11 reporting countries produced over 6 million bags--down 6 percent from the previous year and 12 percent from the 1950-54 average. Acreage was down 3 percent from 1959. Unfavorable weather damaged production and the quality of the crop in some major producing countries.

The Netherlands, the largest European producer and exporter, harvested over 2 million bags--down 2 percent from last year. Heavy rains in May caused considerable bleach and stain and affected quality.

The United Kingdom, another large producer, had a crop of over 1 million bags--down 15 percent from last year. Area and production continued to decline. French production of 840,000 bags was down 5 percent due to wet and stormy weather. Belgium produced over 500,000 bags of peas, a 3-percent reduction from last year.

Africa: Morocco's crop of 620,000 bags was down 20 percent from 1959 while acreage was down 30 percent. Output in Algeria, a smaller producer, was down 50 percent from last year.

Asia: Japan's crop of over 330,000 bags was down 13 percent from last year while acreage went down 10 percent.

Peas, dry edible: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries
average 1950-54, annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and country	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average: 1950-54:	1959	1960	Average: 1950-54:	1959	1960
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
North America:						
Canada	48	64	54	1,133	922	1,128
United States	253	300	253	1,204	1,458	1,080
Total	301	364	307	1,192	1,364	1,083
South America:						
Argentina	50	67	62	1,128	461	713
Chile	47	43	47	613	467	564
Total	97	110	109	878	464	649
Europe:						
Austria	1	1	2/	1,500	2,200	2,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	15	18	19	1,887	2,911	2,679
Finland	21	21	2/	1,276	1,190	1,200
France	54	52	47	1,442	1,708	1,796
Germany, West	25	5	2/	1,448	2,200	2,200
Italy	44	42	2/	616	676	675
Netherlands	69	77	72	2,615	3,005	3,170
Spain	87	86	90	503	540	484
Sweden	32	21	27	2,003	1,157	981
United Kingdom	129	56	47	1,547	2,120	2,144
Yugoslavia	20	23	22	795	1,091	1,000
Total	497	402	389	1,411	1,626	1,584
Asia:						
Turkey	4	5	2/	550	660	700
Japan	25	30	27	1,076	1,280	1,233
Total	29	35	32	1,003	1,191	1,150
Africa:						
Algeria	20	13	2/	425	538	550
Morocco	148	138	97	534	559	639
Total	168	151	103	521	558	634
Grand total	1,092	1,062	940	1,156	1,250	1,197
1/ 100-pound bags. 2/ Estimated.						

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared and estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

DRY BEAN OUTPUT DECLINES 4 PERCENT

In 1960, dry edible bean production in the United States and 27 foreign countries was 90.9 million bags--down 4 percent from the 95.0-million-bag output of 1959.

Total world production would be about 130 million bags if Communist China, the U.S.S.R., Balkan satellites, and nonreporting countries in Africa were included. Inadequate data make it impossible to include these countries in the world total.

The 1960 crop in Brazil, the world's largest producer, was down 6 percent from the 1959 crop--a decrease of 2.2 million bags, which largely accounts for the 4-percent drop in world production. The United States and Mexico, the second and third largest producers, also had smaller crops in 1960.

North America: A 3-percent decline in North American production from that of 1959 was attributed largely to smaller U.S. and Mexican crops. U.S. production was down 2 percent from the 18.2 million bags produced last year, and Mexican production was down 4 percent from the 11.5 million bags produced in 1959.

Total North American production is estimated at 32.7 million bags, compared with 33.7 million bags produced in 1959. Output of Canada, a smaller producer, was down 13 percent from the 700,000-bag output of 1959.

Europe: European production, with 10 countries reporting, was down 6 percent, with an aggregate production of 15.3 million bags, compared with last year's output of 16.2 million bags.

The output of France, one of the larger producers, was up 32 percent; Italy, down 4 percent; Greece, up 10 percent; Spain, about the same; and Yugoslavia, down 30 percent.

South America: South American output was down 5 percent owing to a drop in Brazilian production. Brazil harvested 33 million bags, compared with 35 million last year. Argentina and Chile harvest their crops in the spring while countries in the Northern Hemisphere are planting.

Asia: Asian production was 6.5 million bags--down 3 percent from that of 1959. Japan and Turkey were the only important producers reporting. Japanese production was down 12 percent from that of 1959, but Turkish production was 7 percent above last year's output.

Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries,
average 1950-54, annual 1959 and 1960

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1959	1960	Average:	1959	1960	Average:	1959	1960
	1950-54:			1950-54:			1950-54:		
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	:	:	:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds	: bags 1/	: bags 1/	: bags 1/
North America:									
Canada	67	68	67	1,097	1,030	907	735	701	608
Costa Rica	86	125	127	287	332	330	247	415	419
Mexico	2,463	3,212	3,459	237	357	319	5,841	11,464	11,023
Nicaragua	84	97	95	604	500	443	507	485	421
Panama, Republic	54	36	2/ 35	256	633	628	138	228	2/ 220
United States	1,416	1,477	1,437	1,122	1,233	1,243	15,886	18,212	17,857
Cuba	95	104	2/ 100	705	742	750	670	772	2/ 750
Dominican Republic	40	40	2/ 40	1,222	1,240	1,250	489	496	2/ 500
El Salvador	87	43	53	770	525	419	670	226	222
Guatemala	120	116	71	450	603	986	540	700	700
Total	4,512	5,318	5,484	570	634	597	25,723	33,699	32,720
Europe:									
Austria	3	2	2/ 2	1,433	1,850	1,750	43	37	2/ 35
Belgium	1	1	1	2,600	1,900	1,600	26	19	16
France	351	280	274	585	673	905	2,055	1,885	2,480
Germany, West	4	3	3	1,925	2,200	1,467	77	66	44
Greece 3/	143	168	177	560	718	747	801	1,207	1,323
Italy	1,130	944	2/ 950	279	436	415	3,153	4,115	3,946
Netherlands	12	9	9	2,025	1,177	2,289	243	106	206
Portugal	866	828	788	135	122	119	1,170	1,007	934
Spain	432	259	247	398	1,059	1,111	1,720	2,743	2,745
Yugoslavia 3/	417	600	395	610	830	893	2,543	4,982	3,527
Total	3,359	3,094	2,846	352	522	536	11,831	16,167	15,256
South America:									
Argentina 4/	72	71	66	776	770	867	559	547	572
Brazil 4/	4,778	5,580	5,500	606	632	601	28,961	35,274	33,069
Chile 4/	190	218	234	808	671	801	1,536	1,462	1,874
Colombia	217	284	222	559	427	432	1,213	1,212	959
Total	5,257	6,153	6,022	614	625	606	32,269	38,495	36,474
Asia:									
Japan 5/	142	253	222	965	1,296	1,301	1,371	3,280	2,889
Turkey	215	299	299	1,007	1,106	1,180	2,166	3,307	3,527
Syria	4	4	2/ 4	625	500	500	25	20	2/ 20
Lebanon	20	20	2/ 20	575	500	500	115	100	2/ 100
Total	381	576	545	965	1,164	1,199	3,677	6,707	6,536
Grand total	13,509	15,141	14,897	544	628	611	73,500	95,068	90,986

1/ 100-pound bags. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Interplanted with corn and main crop. 4/ Harvest immediately preceding the harvest in Northern hemisphere. 5/ Kidney beans only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared and estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION DECLINES

World hops production in 1960-61 is now estimated at 174.9 million pounds--a decline of 5.9 million pounds from 1959-60. Revised estimates have raised the figure for the 1959-60 crop from 178.1 million pounds to a record 180.8 million pounds.

Production increases in 1960-61 total 6.4 million pounds. They occurred in 11 countries, including the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Japan. The largest increase, 2.7 million pounds, was in the United Kingdom. This was partly due to a 1,000-acre expansion in hops area and also to a recovery from the relatively poor 1959-60 crop, which was held down by unfavorable weather.

These increases, however, are more than offset by declines totaling 12.3 million pounds in 7 countries, including the United States, West Germany, Belgium, and Australia. In the United States and West Germany, the world's leading hops producers and exporters, production dropped 7.3 and 3.6 million pounds, respectively. These declines were caused mainly by a 3,800-acre reduction in the U. S. hops area and a reduction of 825 acres in West Germany.

U.S. and German growers made these area reductions after the record world crops of 1958-59 and 1959-60 had forced down producer prices in those countries to generally below-cost-of-production levels.

In the United Kingdom, another major producing and exporting country, hops acreage is controlled by the Hops Marketing Board on the basis of expected domestic and foreign demand. The board also fixes producer prices.

Most of the countries in which production increases occurred are net importers of hops and, with a few possible exceptions, they will continue their efforts to expand domestic production in order to achieve maximum self-sufficiency. These countries include Argentina, Austria, Switzerland, Japan, Spain, Belgium, and Australia. Little information is available about the production plans or international trade status of the Iron Curtain countries.

Although world use of hops per unit of beer has been gradually declining, production and consumption of beer is increasing worldwide. This can be expected to increase world hops consumption. United States beer production increased 1.2 million barrels and the downward trend in total hops consumption was reversed in 1959-60. In that year, the United States and Australia were exceptions to the general downward trend in use of hops per unit of beer.

HOPS: World production, average 1934-38 and 1950-54, and annual 1958-60 ^{1/}

Country	Average		1958	1959	1960 ^{3/}
	1934-38 ^{2/}	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Northern Hemisphere:					
United States	39,021	53,627	48,407	53,600	46,347
Canada	1,543	1,918	1,435	1,455	1,186
United Kingdom	27,998	33,400	33,896	25,051	27,798
Czechoslovakia	^{4/} 21,385	10,976	14,440	13,117	13,779
Germany, West	^{5/} 20,062	28,749	38,476	39,706	36,155
Germany, East	---	^{6/}	2,205	2,925	2,900
France	4,850	4,442	4,960	5,247	5,225
Belgium	2,646	2,324	3,752	3,913	3,197
Spain	^{6/}	^{7/} 367	797	802	896
Poland	1,323	^{6/}	2,998	3,621	3,968
Yugoslavia	3,968	2,874	6,724	9,855	11,354
U.S.S.R.	4,850	^{6/}	13,200	13,200	13,200
Other Europe ^{8/}	296	^{6/}	182	241	324
Japan	^{9/} 220	1,235	2,151	2,767	3,660
Mexico	---	---	66	110	110
Total	128,162	139,912	173,689	175,610	170,099
	Average		1959	1960	1961
	1935-39	1951-55			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia	2,205	3,066	4,088	3,661	3,200
New Zealand	882	1,002	1,090	899	900
Union of South Africa	^{6/}	296	252	220	288
Argentina	^{6/}	149	320	381	419
Total	3,087	4,513	5,750	5,161	4,807
World total	131,249	144,425	179,439	180,771	174,906

^{1/} Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, trade reports, results of office research, and related information. Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the later months of each year are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. ^{2/} From Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Production 1954, Vol. VIII, Part 1.

^{3/} Preliminary and subject to revision. ^{4/} 1934-37. ^{5/} Prewar Germany. ^{6/} Not available. ^{7/} 1952-54 average. ^{8/} The 1934-38 figure is the average for the combined production of Austria, Hungary and Rumania; the annual figures represent total production in Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland. ^{9/} 1931-40.

FOREIGN DATE HARVEST
SLIGHTLY LARGER

The 1960 production of dates in the 3 major exporting countries--Algeria, Iran, and Iraq--is tentatively estimated at 593,000 short tons. This is slightly more than the 1959 pack of 582,000 tons and virtually the same as the 5-year average. However, statistics on foreign date production are subject to considerable error and at this time estimates of the 1960 pack are still to be regarded with reservation. According to these estimates, Algeria and Iran have packs that are larger than average and above last year, while the all-important Iraqi pack is reportedly down from last year and well below average.

DATES, DRIED: Production in specified countries,
average 1953-57 and annual 1957-60

Country	: Average : : 1953-57 :	1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960
	: Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	: tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Algeria.....	103,000	117,000	130,000	132,000	138,000
Iran.....	133,000	115,000	135,000	125,000	155,000
Iraq.....	1/355,000	270,000	400,000	325,000	300,000
Total.....	591,000	502,000	665,000	582,000	593,000
1/ 1954-58 average.					

These 3 countries account for 95 percent of the world's exports of dates. In the 5 years 1952-56 world trade in dates averaged 353,000 short tons annually, of which 334,000 tons represented shipments from Algeria, Iran, and Iraq. Iraq is by far the largest exporter, with an annual average of 280,000 short tons; this average, though, conceals wide fluctuations in actual volume shipped, which may be well above or below the average.

DATES, DRIED: Total exports 1/ from specified
countries, average 1952-56, annual 1957-59

Country	: Average : : 1952-56 :	1957	: 1958	: 1959
	: Short	Short	Short	Short
	: tons	tons	tons	tons
Algeria.....	23,004	18,123	20,772	23,278
Iran.....	30,936	28,692	28,910	30,864
Iraq.....	280,316	231,374	353,426	2/ 186,037
Total.....	334,256	278,189	403,108	

1/ Year beginning September 1 for Iran and Iraq. Calendar year for Algeria.

2/ Seven months, September-March.

Most of Iraq's exports move into Asia proper and the Middle East. India is by far the largest buyer--taking low-quality dates packed in bulk in baskets. Egypt, Syria, Pakistan, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia have also been important customers. Because of political developments in recent years, some Middle Eastern countries are buying less than previously, while Communist China has rather suddenly become a very large outlet for Iraqi dates. About 45,000 tons of Iraqi dates--the better qualities--have been moving west--about half into Europe and the rest into the United States and Canada.

Iran's main markets, too, are in Asia proper and the Middle East. Exports to the United States have also been sizable, and in recent years have been expanding, as have shipments to the Soviet Union.

Unlike the above 2 countries, Algerian dates are exported mainly (over 80 percent) to Europe. The balance is marketed in North and West Africa. France is virtually the exclusive buyer of Algerian dates in Europe. In France, they are processed and packed and about half reexported to the United Kingdom and various countries on the Continent.

The United States is a minor producer of dates, its pack averaging 20,000 tons annually in the 1953-57 period. The United States has been importing fully as many dates as it produces--21,600 tons per year, on the average, in this period. Exports have averaged 1,000 tons per year. Iraqi dates have dominated U.S. imports, amounting to over 90 percent of the total. However, after the revolution in Iraq in July 1958, the handling of varieties suitable for export to the western world deteriorated; Iraq has therefore been unable to maintain its volume of exports to the United States. In the 1959-60 season, just concluded, the United States could obtain only 12,738 tons of dates from Iraq, in contrast to 20,437 tons in 1957-58. Although imports from Iran increased to 4,110 tons from 1,987 tons in this period, the increase was not enough to offset the shortfall in Iraqi deliveries. U.S. imports thus totaled only 16,857 tons in 1959-60 against 22,501 tons in 1957-58. In the meantime, the price of California dates has risen considerably.

NEAR-RECORD 1960 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP CONFIRMED

World breadgrain production in 1960 is estimated at 285 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is about the same as the 1959 total and has been exceeded only once, in 1958. The current estimate is 2 percent below the preliminary September forecast mainly because estimates for the Soviet Union have been reduced to reflect losses from bad weather during the late growing and harvesting season.

Though total breadgrain production is estimated the same as last year, significant differences are noted between the 2 years. Increased wheat production is offset by a smaller world crop of rye. World wheat production in 1960 is now estimated at 8,300 million bushels and rye at 1,270 million. (More text follows wheat table.)

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1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1960 and end early in 1961. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 8/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

On a regional basis, the most significant increase over 1959 wheat production is in North America where a 9-percent increase is reported. Smaller increases for Asia and Australia are partly offset by reductions in Europe, the Soviet Union, and South America. Rye production is somewhat smaller than the 1959 harvest in both Europe and the Soviet Union, which together produce more than 90 percent of the world rye crop.

In North America, wheat production is placed at 1,905 million bushels, compared with the small crop of 1,594 million in 1959. This is a record total for the area because of a near-record U.S. outturn and a fairly good harvest in Canada. Rye production, at 41 million bushels, is above average.

The wheat crop for all Europe is still estimated at 1,900 million bushels, compared with the 1959 record total of 2,055 million. Reductions occurred in both Western and Eastern Europe. Lower quality wheat, as well as reduced production, is reported for a number of countries. Rye production in Europe is estimated at 690 million bushels, 7 percent below the large 1959 crop.

Unfavorable weather in parts of the Soviet Union apparently reduced grain crops below their expected level, and the actual or "barn harvest" of breadgrains is now believed to be less than in 1959. Earlier prospects were for larger outturns than last year.

Asia's 1960 wheat crop is still estimated at 1,965 million bushels. This is moderately above the 1959 total of 1,905 million bushels and is 11 percent above the 1950-54 average. A good part of the increase over 1959 is in Turkey, where a record crop is reported.

Wheat production in Africa is placed at 205 million bushels, slightly above last year's harvest. The principal increase is in Algeria where a record crop of about 55 million bushels is reported. This offsets reductions in a number of other countries.

Harvesting is now progressing in Southern Hemisphere countries. In South America, the forecast wheat crop of 275 million bushels is well below average. The principal factor is the outlook for a smaller crop in Argentina. The current forecast of 190 million bushels is about 25 million bushels less than last year as well as below average. In contrast with that reduction, Uruguay's crop is getting back toward normal after 2 successive crop failures. The current estimate is about three times last year's low production.

In Australia, a record wheat crop is forecast. Current forecasts range from 225 to 250 million bushels. Last year's outturn was 198 million and the 1950-54 average was 181 million.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average : 1950-54 :	1958 :	1959 :	Average : 1950-54 :	1958 :	1959 :	Average : 1950-54 :	1958 :	1959 :
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:									
Canada	1,159	521	517	543	15.4	15.8	19,260	8,002	8,149
United States	1,619	1,773	1,428	1,576	18.2	15.1	20,779	32,186	21,495
Total	2,778	2,294	1,945	2,119	17.5	15.2	40,039	40,188	29,644
Europe:									
Austria	601	509	538	421	27.5	30.7	16,508	15,630	16,410
Belgium	205	170	162	166	43.1	46.3	8,832	7,870	7,660
Denmark	323	304	299	381	38.2	39.6	12,332	12,050	11,380
Finland	276	189	255	274	24.3	23.1	6,694	4,370	6,400
France	1,104	857	811	744	18.4	22.8	20,327	16,930	18,490
Germany, West	3,427	3,714	3,521	3,232	38.3	39.8	131,400	147,680	152,900
Greece	155	106	81	71	13.7	15.2	2,120	1,610	1,060
Italy	238	167	167	155	21.7	24.8	5,160	4,140	4,160
Luxembourg	14	--	--	--	--	--	439	--	--
Netherlands	428	357	355	378	43.6	47.1	18,644	16,830	15,180
Norway	2	1	2	3	30.0	31.5	60	39	63
Portugal	652	625	618	618	11.1	13.2	7,227	8,220	6,040
Spain	1,526	1,369	1,406	1,384	12.7	14.8	19,390	20,300	21,260
Sweden	312	228	240	257	33.0	30.7	10,302	7,000	8,300
Switzerland	35	31	32	36	41.1	51.3	1,438	1,590	1,640
United Kingdom	59	23	13	20	35.1	40.0	2,072	840	520
Estimated total Western Europe 5/:	9,360	8,670	8,520	8,160	32.1	36.5	263,000	265,000	272,000
Bulgaria	530	275	275	--	16.0	13.1	--	8,500	3,600
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,231	1,300	--	26.5	29.5	--	41,100	36,300
Germany, East	3,110	2,703	2,548	--	26.8	31.7	--	83,300	79,760
Hungary	1,275	930	875	745	19.4	15.7	--	24,700	14,600
Poland	12,345	12,880	12,852	--	19.0	22.5	--	235,000	289,400
Rumania	500	370	295	--	16.6	13.5	--	8,300	5,050
Yugoslavia	--	613	583	526	--	15.5	--	8,500	9,490
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/:	19,990	19,030	18,760	17,110	20.5	23.6	24.5	410,000	450,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,700	27,280	25,270	22.9	25.8	27.3	673,000	715,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	43,500	42,175	--	12.8	14.9	--	650,000	600,000
Asia:									
Turkey	1,410	1,643	1,621	900	16.1	15.2	22,700	25,000	20,000
South America:									
Argentina	2,222	2,629	2,897	--	11.7	12.2	26,000	32,160	35,700
Africa:									
Union of South Africa	56	--	--	--	6.4	--	360	--	--
Estimated world total 5/	90,130	78,150	76,320	69,180	16.1	18.7	18.4	1,455,000	1,465,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1960 and end early in 1961. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD POTATO CROP IS BIGGER THIS YEAR

World potato production, excluding that of the Soviet Union, is estimated at 3,542.2 million cwt in 1960, compared with 3,247.2 million in 1959 and an average of 3,242.5 million for 1951-55. Weather was favorable in most areas, particularly in Western Europe, which had a bumper crop.

The 1960 potato crop in North America is estimated at 304.7 million cwt., compared with 287.1 million last year. This crop was below 1958, but above the 1951-1955 average.

Production in both the United States and Canada increased as a result of larger acreage and favorable weather. U. S. production is estimated at 253.2 million cwt., compared with 243.3 million in 1959; and the Canadian outturn was 43.8 million cwt., compared with 36.5 million last year. Data from Cuba are not available.

The Western European crop is estimated at 1,701.5 million cwt., 11.1 percent above last year's crop and 4.6 percent higher than the 1951-1955 average. Rain caused heavy growth throughout Western Europe; but blight affected quality.

All Western European countries except Greece, Ireland, and Italy had bigger harvests than last year, with the largest increases being in France, the Netherlands, and West Germany. The potato supply will be ample for fodder and industrial use.

Production in other European countries, including Poland and Yugoslavia, increased during 1959. The Polish crop is estimated at 800.0 million cwt., an increase of 100.0 million cwt. over 1959.

The 1960 potato crops in Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela are estimated at 33.8, 21.0, and 2.2 million cwt., respectively. This compares with 30.8, 18.8, and 2.1 million in 1959.

The Japanese crop is estimated at 71.9 million cwt., an increase of 0.2 million over 1959.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country	ACREAGE				PRODUCTION			
	Average				Average			
	1951-55	1958	1959	1960 <u>2/</u>	1951-55	1958	1959	1960 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million	Million	Million	Million
	acres	acres	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
North America:								
Canada.....	302	311	294	314	35.2	40.3	36.5	43.8
Cuba.....	24	21	22	22	2.4	2.2	2.3	<u>3/</u>
Mexico.....	79	110	111	116	3.3	4.9	5.0	5.3
United States.....	1,416	1,467	1,388	1,434	214.1	265.7	243.3	253.2
Total.....	1,821	1,909	1,815	1,886	255.0	313.1	287.1	304.7
Europe:								
Austria.....	432	439	422	445	60.9	78.1	64.9	78.5
Belgium-Luxembourg..	228	215	228 <u>4/</u>	177	50.9	44.3	34.8 <u>4/</u>	36.8
Denmark.....	252	204	215	226	42.0	34.3	38.2	44.1
Finland.....	226	213	213	214	28.1	30.4	23.8	40.6
France.....	2,560	2,402	2,412	2,493	308.8	315.2	291.8	355.4
Germany, West.....	2,841	2,621	2,603	2,561	542.3	499.6	500.6	546.7
Greece.....	97	95	101	92	9.6	10.2	10.5	9.3
Ireland.....	304	263	260	235	56.1	38.8	58.1	38.3
Italy.....	968	950	954	951	68.3	80.9	87.2	85.6
Netherlands.....	386	345	358	341	89.7	83.8	73.1	88.2
Norway.....	140	132	136	138	24.5	26.5	23.9	29.5
Portugal.....	222	209	198	204	25.4	24.0	17.8	22.1
Spain.....	874	922	922	936	88.6	94.6	95.0	95.7
Sweden.....	316	281	294	307	35.4	30.7	30.9	39.9
Switzerland.....	140	137	135	135	25.7	35.1	34.0	34.2
United Kingdom.....	969	821	816	826	170.2	124.5	152.8	156.6
Total.....	10,955	10,249	10,267	10,281	1,626.5	1,551.0	1,537.4	1,701.5
Poland.....	6,466	6,815	6,815	6,815	668.8	767.2	700.0	800.0
Yugoslavia.....	607	684	717	712	39.4	57.8	60.8	64.8
Other Europe.....	4,899	4,828	4,791	4,800	545.7	555.6	538.5	542.3
Total <u>5/</u>	22,927	22,576	22,590	22,608	2,880.4	2,931.6	2,836.7	3,108.6
Asia:								
Japan.....	502	507	495	506	57.9	74.9	71.7	71.9
South America:								
Argentina.....	539	483	507	523	31.0	30.3	30.8	33.8
Brazil.....	400	474	417	470	17.6	22.4	18.8	21.0
Venezuela.....	19	25	36	44	.6	1.5	2.1	2.2
Grand total.....	26,208	25,974	25,860	26,037	3,242.5	3,373.8	3,247.2	3,542.2

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ 1951-55 average used for grand total.

4/ Belgium only. 5/ Excluding USSR.

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